A

VINDICATION

OF THE

HONOUR and JUSTICE

K. Walpole (Robert) earl of Orford

OF HIS

Majesty's Government.

BEING SOME

REMARKS

UPON

Two Treasonable Papers, of late privately dispers'd, *viz.*

A Letter to Mr. Walpole;

And another,

To the Army and People of England.

Wherein is discover'd the present Endeavours of the Jacobites, to create fresh Disturbances, and raise a new Rebellion.

Naturam expellas, Furcâ licet, usque recurrit.

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A VINDICATION OF THE HONOUR and JUSTICE OF His MAJESTY's Government.

NOtwithſtanding the Proſperity to which the *Britiſh* Affairs have been reſtor'd, ſince His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown, apparent both from the Figure and Authority the Nation now bears abroad, and the Increaſe of publick Credit at Home, yet the Enemies of our Peace are ſtill poiſoning inconſiderate People, with Diſcontent and Prejudice, by Inſinuations of the moſt notorious Falſhoods; and we have yet Vipers amongſt us, ſcattering about Treaſon, and ſtill labouring for their puny Idol the Pretender.

There has been just now thrown about the Streets at Midnight, and privately dropt in the Shops, as notorious a Collection of Lies and Treason, as perhaps ever stole through the Press, in the Address of a Letter directed to a Person, who cannot but detest such villainous Insinuations; and whom, we are assured, no private Discontents can ever provoke into such wicked Accomplices. But many weak People may be deluded by the Bait, and because it appears in the Acquaintance of a displaced Minister, take it to be the Sentiments of many others in the like Circumstances, and the Grounds of their Removal; and the more so, because this Agent in Darkness and Treason, puts himself off, not only as an Intimate of Mr. *Walpole*, but as a Friend to the Revolution, and the Protestant Interest; and as one whose Prejudice arises not from any Principle of superiour Right in the Pretender, so much as from the Injuries of an illegal Administration. And because this is so much the joint Labour of High-Church, Jacobites, and Papists, to support, very much to the Disturbance of the Publick Quiet, and Alienation of His Majesty's Subjects, we shall be at the Pains of going through this Midnight Scene, and shew, That nothing but the entire Subversion of *English* Liberty, and the Protestant Religion, is behind the Curtain.

This Traytor sets out thus, ‘ In my cooler ‘ Thoughts I crave Leave to resume the Sub- ‘ jects we parted upon at the *Star* and *Garter*;

‘ for

'for in the present Reflection of every *Englishman* it ought to have the first Place, and 'I beg you to allow me to prosecute my Argument upon it'; insinuating this to be the Result of Deliberation, with a Lover and Patriot of his Country. 'The *British* Liberties are threatned with Death, and will 'assuredly expire, if they are not made the 'Care of every one, that desires to live in the 'Enjoyment of them'. But we shall shew that this is only the Spawn of *Newgate*, and the Efforts of a desperate Cause, supported by inhumane, and ungrateful, because pardoned Rebels.

To inculcate this treasonable Suggestion he goes on to say, 'That he hoped for greater 'Blessings in the more distant Consequences 'of the Revolution, than in those that immediately succeeded to it; for the Prince of '*Orange* being without Issue, was elected as 'a Steward to the Crown, till the Duke of '*Glocester* should be of Age to enjoy it.——— 'Our Loss in the Death of that Duke seemed 'fully repaired in the Act of Settlement, that 'placed the Crown upon the Head of a Protestant Prince, who has Issue out of his own 'Body, and whose foreign Dominions we expected should to us add Riches and Power; 'Strength to the Protestant Interest, more 'Allies, and greater Advantages, in the Alliances already made, than were known to 'our Fathers.

The

'The Limitation Act alſo freed us from 'the Inquietudes we had undergone, by the 'bad Conſequences we apprehended from 'the Power of the Crown. That Act alſo 'provided, That *England* ſhould never yield 'Money, Men, or Shipping, or any Ways 'engage in any War, in the Defence, or In-'creaſe, of the foreign Dominions, without 'Leave from the Parliament of *England*. And 'being as we thought every Way ſecured; '(by the Demiſe of the late Queen) we ex-'pected to find our ſelves in *Heſperian* Gar-'dens, gathering *Apples* of Gold; but when 'I ſaw in what manner the late Miniſtry 'was uſed, I began to apprehend the King 'would endeavour to make his Will, *&c.* And then breaks out into the vileſt Falſhoods, and treaſonable Reflections, that could be expected from the Father of Lies, or the moſt envenom'd *Jure Divino* Jacobite.

We are herein under the ſame Difficulties as in Proſecutions of Blaſphemy, where Expreſſions are ſo flagrant and diabolical, that even their Repetition is ſhocking; and can only therefore charge this Wretch with affirming of His Majeſty, what every Part of his Adminiſtration gives the Lye to, becauſe it has in every Tittle been conformable to Law.

Our Treaſon-Dropper ſays, He wiſh'd that Miniſtry might be remov'd, but with the late Lord *Hallifax* was much offended at the way by which it was done, 'For, ſays he, the

'Mini-

' Miniſters were accuſed, try'd, and con-
' demned at *Hanover*, before the King had a
' Right of making himſelf their Judge. Moſt
' of the Accuſers were Parties, and accuſed
' upon the View of rivalling them in the
' Poſts they poſſeſt; and Judgment was given
' before they were heard for themſelves, or
' by any Friend for them; and their Judge
' had no ſooner ſet Foot on *Engliſh* Shore, but
' he diſplaced them in a Sort of Anger, *&c.*
Here the Expreſſions are too villainous to bear Repetition; thence proceeds to compare the Adminiſtration to that of *Marius* and *Sylla*, and urges, ' That it threaten'd the Nation
' with the like Calamities. That there was
' a Decency due to Men of their Quality, and
' thankful Acknowledgments for their hear-
' ty Concurrence, in the making Him our
' King, and doing nothing in Prejudice of
' His Succeſſion, when they had Power: But
' as no Ties of Gratitude, Policy, or Intereſt,
' could', *&c.* More Lyes and Treaſon.

Beſides what directly deſerves hanging, the Sum of what we have here cited amounts to this, That the laſt Miniſtry of the late Reign were heartily in the Intereſt of the *Hanover* Succeſſion, that they had it in their Power to ſet it aſide; and becauſe they did not do it, the turning them out, was amongſt the Grounds of the late Diſcontents and Diſturbances.

As

As for the first, It is too notoriously and scandalously known, that his present Majesty, then Elector of *Hanover*, was most egregiously affronted in their rude Treatment of his Minister, the *Baron de Bothmar*, and particularly in calling a Memorial, handsomly and affectionately remonstrating the dangerous Consequences of some Measures then concerting, a Libel; and even ordering Mr. *Buckley* into Custody, for publishing it in the *Daily Courant*, by that Minister's Direction. In the Close of the War, that Power was scandalously deserted, as well as the other Allies, and the *Hanover* Troops exposed, by the base with-drawing ours, to be cut to Pieces by the Enemies; and such as were in the *British* Pay were fleered at openly in the House of Commons, under the odious Appellation of Mercenary Troops; and their Arrears, due by Contract, refused to them; tho' the first Motion of Weight in Parliament, after the Queen's Speech, was, that they should be paid: A wonderful Mark of Attach indeed to the House of *Hanover*! At the same Time likewise the old Political Trap of Hereditary Right was trumped up; and the Beautifeax of the Pulpit, could easily enough let a Congregation see their Affections drew more towards St. *Germains* than *Hanover*: And Shrugs and Grimaces frequently express'd what People durst not speak out; and a visible Satisfaction was manifest, amongst all who were known Enemies to our Country, from

from the Expectations they conceiv'd, from Measures concerting at the Helm.

Moreover, were not the Populace, by the Encouragement and Artifices of that Ministry, spirited up under a sham Zeal for the Church, to commit all manner of Outrages upon all who were known to be most in the *Hanover* Interest? And did they not at that Time pull down their Houses, make Bonfires of their Goods, and openly, with Impunity, cry *No Hanover*? Indeed the Law took Place upon some of the Leaders, and was bringing them to Execution, but did not that faithful Administration rescue them from Justice? whereby we are now infested with some Villains, that were then justly sentenc'd to be hang'd.

Since the Death likewise of the Queen, though the Leaders were turn'd out, yet the Train continued in a Blaze amongst the Populace, and was the continual Occasion of Uproar and Disorder: Nay, even our Universities have fallen into the treasonable Outcry; and *High-Church and Ormond*, and *No Hanover*, forced the military Power to assist in awing such Insolencies. And who that considers Things with Impartiality will deny, that *Dumblain* and *Preston* were not the natural Consequences of that Administration, which this vile Seducer would insinuate to be in the Interest of the *Hanover* Family? If it were not so, who can reconcile it with common Reason, that the Leaders therein have had

Occasion to fly their Country, and suffer Outlawry and Attainder, to the utter Ruin of their Posterity, as well as themselves, rather than to stand any Charge against them? If this is not a publick confessing themselves guilty, we know not what can be so. How then can this *Corinthian* Traytor pawm upon us such flagrant Falshoods? and villainously charge that upon the present Government, which all the World are Witnesses, was the full Bent and Aim of the Close of the last; and that Measures were then so concerted, for our utter Ruin, by the breaking in upon the *Hanover* Succession, that nothing less than Omnipotence could have saved us; and that it bespeaks a superiour Skill and Virtue in his present Majesty, that the Mischiefs then laid, have not had more dismal Effects. This Wretch may hope to palliate and gild his Poison with the mention of such Names as Mr. *Walpole*, and the late Lord *Halifax*, but he may rest satisfy'd that none will be cheated by it, who are worth the saving; and what Expectations soever he may have, of spiriting up a new Rebellion, by conveying Treason about, in this manner, yet we are fearful only of proselyting such, that if they come not to the Gallows for Treason, Burglaries and Felonies will soon bring them thither.

This Letter afterwards goes on, 'The 'King had no sooner recover'd the Fatigue 'of His Journey to us, but he issued out a 'printed Order to the Clergy, which pre-

'scribed

'scribed Words and Matter for the Pulpit; 'calculated for Purposes of State, without 'Regard to the Honour and Safety of the 'Church, of which they were Ministers. It 'charged them with Scurrility in their spiri-'tual Discourses; and commanded, on Pain 'of Displeasure, that no Words might fall 'from them that might give Offence to the 'Persons or Profession of the *Presbyterians.*

To confront this we shall here incert that Declaration or Injunction of His Majesty, which is here refer'd to, and leave it to the Reader to determine what Regard ought to be given to one who dares not only trample upon Truth and Justice, but vilely to traduce and bely a Declaration from the Throne.

Directions to our Archbishops and Bishops, for the preserving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith; concerning the Holy Trinity; and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the State.

GEORGE, R.

'MOST Reverend, and Right Reve-'rend Fathers in God, we greet you 'well: Whereas we are given to understand, 'That there have of late been great Diffe-'rences among some of the Clergy of this 'our Realm, about their Ways of expressing 'themselves in their Sermons and Writings 'concerning the Doctrine of the blessed Tri-'nity: And whereas also unusual Liberties 'have been taken by several of the said

Clergy, in intermeddling with the Affairs of State and Government, and the Constitution of the Realm, both which may be of very dangerous Consequence, if not timely prevented: We therefore, out of our Princely Care and Zeal for the Preservation of the Peace and Unity of the Church, together with the Purity of the Christian Faith, and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the State, have thought fit to send you these following Directions, which we straitly charge and command you to publish, and to see that they be observed within your several Dioceses.

'I. That no Preacher whatsoever, in his Sermon or Lecture, do presume to deliver any other Doctrine concerning the blessed Trinity, than what is contained in the Holy Scriptures, and is agreeable to the Three Creeds, and the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion.

'II. That in the Explication of this Doctrine, they carefully avoid all new Terms, and confine themselves to such Ways of Expression as have been commonly used in the Church.

'III. That Care be taken in this Matter, especially to observe the Fifty Third Canon of this Church, which forbids publick Opposition between Preachers; because (as that Canon expresses it) there groweth thereby much Offence and Disquietness unto

'the

the People: And that above all Things, they abſtain from bitter Invectives and ſcurrilous Language againſt all Perſons whatſoever.

IV. That none of the Clergy, in their Sermons or Lectures, preſume to intermeddle in any Affairs of State or Government, or the Conſtitution of the Realm, ſave only on ſuch ſpecial Feaſts and Faſts, as are or ſhall be appointed by publick Authority, and then no further than the Occaſion of ſuch Days ſhall ſtrictly require. Provided always, That nothing in this Direction ſhall be underſtood to diſcharge any Perſon from preaching in Defence of our Regal Supremacy eſtabliſh'd by Law, as often, and in ſuch Manner, as the firſt Canon of this Church doth require.

V. That the foregoing Directions be alſo obſerved by thoſe who write any Thing concerning the ſaid Subjects.

VI. Whereas alſo we are credibly informed, That it is the Manner of ſome in every Dioceſe, before their Sermon, either to uſe a Collect and the Lord's-Prayer, or the Lord's-Prayer only, (which the Fifty Fifth Canon preſcribes as the Concluſion of the Prayer, and not the whole Prayer) or at leaſt to leave out our Titles, by the ſaid Canon required to be declared and recognized: We do further direct, That you require your Clergy, in their Prayer before Sermon, That they do keep ſtrictly to the Form in the ſaid Canon contained, or to the full Effect thereof.

VII.

'VII. And whereas we also understand, 'That divers Persons, who are not of the 'Clergy, have of late presumed, not only to 'talk and to dispute against the Christian 'Faith, concerning the Doctrine of the blessed 'Trinity, but also to write and publish Books 'and Pamphlets against the same, and indu-'striously spread them through the Kingdom, 'contrary to the known Laws in that behalf 'made and enacted; and particularly to one 'Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year 'of King *William* the Third, entitled, *An 'Act for the more effectual suppressing of Blas-'phemy and Prophaneness:* We taking all the 'Matters abovementioned into our Royal 'and serious Consideration, and being desi-'rous to do what in us lies, to put a Stop to 'these Disorders, do strictly charge and com-'mand you, together with all other Means 'suitable to your holy Profession, to make 'use of your Authority according to Law, 'for the repressing and restraining of all such 'exorbitant Practices. And for your Assi-'stance, we will give Charge to our Judges, 'and all other Civil Officers, to do their 'Duty herein, in executing the said Act, 'and all other Laws, against all such Persons 'as shall, by these Means, give Occasion of 'Scandal, Discord, and Disturbance, in our 'Church and Kingdom.

Given at our Court at St. *James's*, the Eleventh Day of *December*, 1714. in the first Year of our Reign. By His Majesty's Command, *Townshend*.

'Then

'Then, as no Indecencies were imputed 'to the *Presbyterians*, nor made injoyned for 'their Pulpits, nor Restraint laid upon their 'Lips, that Order seem'd the surest Method 'that could be taken, for bringing the Cler-'gy into the highest Contempt, and sending 'the Churches Children into the fold of *Pres-'byteny*. This bound the Church, as in the 'Case of *Sampson*, that the *Philistians* might 'have Power to accomplish her Destruction—' And then plunges over Head and Ears into Lies and Treason.

Certainly it was high Time to Restrain a Licentiousness of the Pulpit, that directly struck at the Government, and to curb an Insolence that flew in the Face of Majesty. It is too well known what Necessity there was to put a stop hereunto, when the Rabble flock'd to Church with greater Expectations to hear Treason than Gospel; and more to hear some Minister of State maliciously sacrificed to their Resentment, than to be taught Sobriety and Virtue. Far be it from us to charge this upon the Clergy in general, or to think they wanted any such Injunction; the Contagion has not infected the whole, but the *Weltons*, the *Suttons*, the *Smiths*, and *Hilliards* of the Church, highly wanted such Admonition, if not severer Treatment. And because they were bridled from Scandal and Sedition, shall this Treason-dropper insinuate the Church to be bound in Fetters? Shall he pretend, that wrenching a Flambeaux out of the Hand

of

of an Incendiary, is abolishing Religion?

It is Matter of great Offence, that the *Presbyterians* are not at all reproved; and so they had been, were there any Occasion for it. His Majesty, in that Declaration, interposed not in any Matters relating properly to the Office of a Minister, but only gave them to know, That they should not in Places of Worship, and from the Pulpit, revile his Government. But this the Dissenters of no Denomination ever did, and therefore they are not affected by it; if they did, they were as much restrained thereby as the Church. But because they are Loyal, and behave like Christians, and dutiful Subjects, this Fellow is offended at His Majesty's being pleased at their being so; and because His Majesty will not suffer the Pulpits to ring with Sedition and Treason, he vilely suggests an Enmity to the Church, and a Design to over-run it with Presbyterianism.

In a following Paragraph it is traiterously urged, That the Act of Limitation, which was thought the best Fence whatever for our Liberties, and without which we should not have thought our selves safe in electing a Stranger for our King, has been broken through, in the purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*; for enlarging the Electorate of *Hanover*; because he as impudently as falsly insinuates it to be made with *English* Money, Blood, and Shipping, without leave from, or once putting the Question to the Parliament. Now it is very well

known,

known, that those Two Dutchies were long ago mortgaged to His Majesty when *Elector of Hanover*, and that since they have been taken into Possession in that legal Manner as all Affairs of the like Nature are transacted in, without any Expence to the *English* Nation, of her Blood, or Treasure, because it is notoriously known there has been no Occasion for either; and even the Suggestion of such a Thing either bespeaks a Person void of common Understanding, or must demonstrate him engaged in a Cause, for which, too few by many have of late suffered the lash of Justice.

The Letter goes on, 'We expected a Treasure from *Hanover*, that would vastly reduce the Debts of the Nation; but on the contrary, vast Sums of Money have gone thither from *England*, and it is to be feared the Foreign Dominions will load the Nation with Debts that will complete its Destruction. Besides, the *Turks*, and others, that came over with the King, have sent large Sums to the other Side, which will suck out our Cash, make *Hanover* the greatest Treasury in *Europe*, and *England* only a feeding Pond to it; which will make *Hanover* a Principal, and *England* a Province to it.

Tho' such abominable Falshoods as these may have their intended Effects upon some miserable weak Wretches, and such as are fit only to be listed into the hellish Cause here promoted, yet they can never influence one of any Consideration. It is very easy to be in-

form'd of the Produce of the Electorate of *Hanover* it ſelf, and how it is as much diſpos'd of to its own Exigencies as ever, and that *Hanover* could no more be expected to leſſen our National Debts, tho' wealthy in it ſelf, than it is poſſible for any *Engliſh* Money to be applied to any foreign Service. But what will not ſerve in ſo vile a Cauſe as this Wretch perſues; how elſe could he likewiſe impoſe upon Mankind with ſuch an Extravagance, that two *Turkiſh* Servants can have the Command of our Treaſury, and ſend what Money they pleaſe to their own Country? Such Stupidity and Villany is fit only to be convinc'd and reform'd by a Whipping Poſt; or utterly ſtifled in a Halter. Yet he further goes on,

'When the King iſſued out Writs for Parliament, Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds were iſſued from the Treaſury, for the needy Voters of the Nation to proſtitute their Conſciences, which deſtroyed all Freedom of Choice, and made it an undue Election; and the Friends of the Court, who had loſt their Elections by a vaſt Majority, were ſure of carrying it in the Houſe upon a Petition, the Equity of the Choice not being in Queſtion there, for it was the Character only of the Petitioner that was conſidered; therefore the Country is not any ways repreſented in Parliament, nor its Acts any ways binding, &c.

The beginning of this is as villanous, as falſe, and as impoſſible as the former; and another

nother good ſample of the Front of a Jacobite. And ſomewhat further he ſays, 'The Repeal 'of the Triennial Act is a Thing that every 'Engliſhman ought to look at with Horror; 'for the Parliament will ſit its laſt four Years 'by its own Election, and the Commons 'therefore no longer repreſent the People, 'which deprives us of our Birth-right, and 'gives a Preſident, by which the Court may 'continue, or diſſolve Parliaments as it plea-'ſes, and lodge the whole Legiſlative Power 'in the Crown. Beſides, when the laſt four 'Years are expired, it's not to be doubted, but 'the ſame Parliament will be continued and 'perpetuated, if the King's Occaſions ſhall 'require it. But as the Army well know 'how to raiſe Money without a Parliament, 'and thereby render it uſeleſs, we may ex-'pect its being totally laid aſide; for as the 'Commons once voted the Lords uſeleſs, the 'Army may vote the Commons ſo too.

The Streſs of this has been fully anſwer'd in the Debates of both Houſes upon paſſing the Septennial Bill; and it happens to be no great Honour to the Speech-makers againſt that Bill, that they have this Traytor and Jacobite on their Side. If there could not be a Power ſufficient to make that into an Act, for the Commons to ſit ſeven Years, if the King pleaſed, what Power was it greater that made the Triennial Act valid and juſt? If it be argued, That they have a Power to retrench their Privileges, with concurrence of the other

Branches of the Legiſlature, but not enlarge them, then they may ſoon bring it to have no Right to ſit at all; and it will put the Advocates of that Side to ſhew, by what Right they did ſit at firſt; for the ſame which authoriſes their ſitting at all to make Laws, and can limit their Times of Election, can alſo juſtify them in inlarging thoſe Times when they pleaſe. But there is no need of Reaſoning with this ſeditious Letter-writer, becauſe that is not his Province; his Cauſe will not bear it, and his Buſineſs is to be done by Amuſement and Falſhood; and therefore any ſhift will ſerve his Turn to leſſen the Authority of a Body of Men who are found firm to that Conſtitution, which it is this Villain's Intereſt to have overturn'd.

Hence he goes on to the Army, and ſays, 'Standing Armies in Times of Peace, ever 'were the Terror of the *Engliſh* Nation; and 'the Army that King *James* raiſed alarm'd 'the Nation, and produced the Change that 'depriv'd him of his Crown, though he main-'tain'd it without Expence to the Publick. 'King *George* raiſed an Army in Time of 'Peace, at the Expence of the Publick, and 'encreas'd it to a much greater Body than 'King *James*'s conſiſted of, which gives a 'Sword into his Hand, that carries Weight 'and Edge enough to cut through all the Laws 'in which our Liberties have Life. It was a 'ſtanding Maxim of our Fathers, Never to 'truſt a Prince with a Power that could ſub-

'ject

'ject them to his Will; and if this was a just 'and necessary Consideration in their Days, 'what makes us so indifferent to it now? If 'King *George* should never exert the Power 'he has obtained, to the Prejudice of our Li-'berties, yet the Successors to the Crown will 'succeed to the Power they find it possest of, 'and may use it to our Destruction when 'they please; therefore we are bound by all 'the ways in our Power to, *&c.*

But it was not King *James*'s raising an Army only that lost him his Crown; it was manifest what it was for, *viz.* to introduce his Religion, which can subsist only by the Power of the Sword, and to set up an Arbitrary Power. How far he maintain'd them without Expence to the Publick, cannot be made a Compliment to him, because he knew a Parliament would give him nothing for any such Purpose, and therefore he made but a Virtue of Necessity in not asking it. That King *George* raised an Army in Time of Peace, is a Lie that none but a Jacobite could, or would tell, because every one knows, there was a Rebellion gathering, and actually broke out soon after; and that the King did no more in the whole Affair, than like a wise Guardian, acquaint the Parliament with the approaching Danger, upon which they immediately voted the Men and Money, which the Suggestions of Traytors and Rebels would have to be an arbitrary, and illegal Act of the Crown. And because the King did not think fit to sit still,

and

and truſt to their Generoſity, while they were arming themſelves againſt Him, the People muſt now be poiſoned with Notions of Arbitrary Power; and becauſe ſome have been hanged, who would have dethroned Him, and ſet up a Popiſh Impoſter to rule over us, they make ſtrange Exclamation of Cruelties, and Male-Adminiſtration. It is allowed, That a Standing Army is very diſagreeable to the *Engliſh* Nation, and always creates great Jealouſies and Diſtruſts, but then they are not ſo weak as not to know the Difference, of having one to enſlave us, and one to defend all that is dear to us. King *James* had no other Uſe for an Army, but to dragoon us into Popery; King *George* had no other Way to keep out Popery, and a foreign Government, but by raiſing an Army, becauſe Preparations were not only making abroad, but alſo at home amongſt his own Rebel Subjects, to bring it in; and at the Head of it a weak Tool, who has been long laid by for ſuch a Uſe by the Bigots of *Rome*, and has been the continual Hopes of ſuch amongſt us as cannot, or will not be eaſy, until a reaſonable Religion is ſwallowed up in Superſtition, and our Civil Liberties made the Prey of a Tyrant.

'Impriſoning many of the *Tory* Party, 'without Proof of any Thing done by them to 'deſerve it, was illegal, and a Precedent that 'might be the Ruin of all Parties in their 'Turns, for the Reſentment of the Oppreſſed 'will make them think of Repriſals when Occaſion ſhall offer; and Reſentments being

'war-

'warranted by the Precedents of each others 'giving, one great Body of the People will 'always be under Oppression'.

As for the Illegality of Imprisoning, it is contradictory to what every one knows, that is, That a Power was given by Parliament, in the Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, to the Crown, to secure and detain any Person suspected to be in treasonable Designs against His Majesty; and this is no more than what was made a Compliment of to King *James*, during the Western Rebellion (tho' then made Use of for such inhuman and bloody Purposes as was never heard of before, nor has had any thing like a Parallel since); to King *William*, at the Discovery of the Assassination Plot; and to Queen *Ann*, upon the threaten'd *Scotch* Invasion. And if such a Power cannot be lodged in the Crown, upon such State Exigencies, it is difficult to tell how any Government can secure it self; and at such Times likewise it is very probable, that many Persons may give just Grounds of Suspicion, and be laid hold of, who had not actually engaged in any treasonable Enterprize; but this may prove of Service rather than Matter of Complaint, because such a Person is thereby put out of the Power of engaging in what his known Inclinations might have carryed him into, and what might justly bring him into more grievous Sufferings. And this was urged by the Lord Chancellor to the *Scots* Lords, who were for extenuating their being found

in Arms, by defending themſelves only againſt ſuch Impriſonment; That ſuch Impriſonment would have been of Mercy to them, becauſe it would have kept them out of thoſe Miſchiefs ſuch a Commitment is deſigned for; and by a ſmall Puniſhment upon Suſpicion, have kept them from ſuch Crimes as juſtly brought upon them much greater. Little Reaſon can a Man have to revile a Government for ſecuring him out of ſuch Miſchiefs, as might bring him to more grievous Treatment than that of a Priſon, and which he has given too much Grounds to ſuſpect he may fall into, when ſuch Temptations offer, as a Government may foreſee. And though ſuch wicked Traducers as this Letter-Writer may anſwer ſome treaſonable Intentions by ſuch a Reproach, yet ſure we are, that many Widows and Fatherleſs, now heartily wiſh that their Relations had fallen under the ſame Treatment; as it would have ſent them out of the Way of doing what brought them to an untimely and ſhameful Death.

To threaten Reſentment and Repriſals when Occaſion ſhall offer, is founded only upon a Suppoſition of Injury, where there is none; if he means any Thing with Relation to ſome rough Uſage the Jacobites and Tories met with, let him but recollect in what a vile Manner the Leaders of that very Miniſtry, which made their Queen and Country the Glory and Envy of the World, were treated, when that Brood of High-Church Favourites

ſlipt

ſlipt into their Places; who for the Security of the Church were moſt by Education ſtaunch *Presbyterians*, and for the Honour of the State, let the Reins of Government fall into the Hands of a Mob, who without any Diſtinction of Character or Merit, threw Dirt promiſcuouſly upon all that were diſplaced, inſomuch that it is to be wonder'd at, that the Reſentments of an abuſed People, have not, in the laſt Turn of Government, run much higher than they have done.

But in the next Paragraph he has amaſſed together ſuch a Cluſter of Falſhoods, that one would think could come from none, who is not abandoned to all Wickedneſs, and is not profeſſedly liſted in the Service of the Father of Lies. He ſays, ' The *Common Prayer* was ' burn'd publickly in *Cornhill*, on the fifth of ' *November*, 1715. and Confuſion drank to ' the Church and Clergy of *England* '. In a Charge of this Nature one would think a Perſon would take Care of proper Atteſtations, eſpecially ſomething more than a bare Affirmation; but it ſeems Rebellion and Miſchief, which is all here aimed at, is to be carried on only by ſuch as *are given up to Deluſion, and to believe a Lie*; and that any Thing ſaid at *London* with Confidence, is ſufficient to raiſe an Army in *Lancaſhire*, for the Pretender.

But in the ſame Strain it is continued, ' The ' Memory of the late Queen, from Time to ' Time, has been intollerably reviled; Gen- ' tlemen have been can'd, hiſs'd, and toſs'd

 ' in

'in Blankets, at the *Roebuck* in *Cheapside*, the '*Mug-House* in *Salisbury-Court*, and other Pla-'ces, for refusing to join in these Abominati-'ons, and the Aggressors cherish'd, and stil'd 'the best Friends of the Government. When 'those Severities had provoked the oppressed 'Party to make Reprisals upon a few Meet-'ing-houses, the King issued out a printed 'Order for all Whigs to shoot or destroy, by 'what Way they would, any that should be 'charged with Concern in any Riot in Time 'to come; which constituted any malicious 'Man, the Accuser, Judge, Jury, and Execu-'tioner of his Neighbour; for a Charge of 'Riot upon the Defunct, justifies the *Murder*, 'and indemnifies the Destroyer, by that Or-'der, which makes us the Prey of one ano-'ther'.

Thousands of People may be appealed to who have frequented those called *Mug-Houses*, concerning the Truth of the former Part. All such know it to be a villainous Forgery, and that during the Continuance of these Assemblies, that was the Cry of the Tories and Jacobites, only to inflame and exasperate People against them, because they were known to be firm for the present Government: And amongst thousands that went there only to satisfie their Curiosity, and themselves of the Truth of such a Report, not one went away without duly resenting such a vile Accusation, and were always, beyond Expectation, pleased with the orderly and decent Chearfulness of the Place.

During

During the Reign of that Mob, first raised for the Doctor and the Church, which was some Time longer than that of the Ministry they served, no publick Occasion could happen, but they were at their old Trade of propagating Religion and Loyalty with Broom-sticks and Brick-bats, and breaking Windows for the Church. As soon therefore as it was expected the Government would countenance any Measures to defeat such Outrage and Wickedness, which was as soon as the King's Accession, those who wished best for the Prosperity and Honour of his Government, voluntarily united into such Assemblies, as might be of Strength enough, upon any Occasion, either to secure such Propagators of the Faith into the Hands of Justice, or to reason with them in their own Way, and convince them of their Errors by *cudgelling*; and this laudable and wished for Effect it had, in a little Time to deter the *Sacheverelites* from their Midnight Outrages; and the last Efforts of that Party was upon *Read*'s House in *Salisbury Court*, and the Cause it self soon after expired in a Halter in *Fleet-street*.

For this it is that our Treason-Dropper owes them so much Kindness, and belies them so thick. The Insinuations of the Meeting-Houses being pull'd down by Way of Reprisal, for this severe Treatment of the Tories, is out of the same Mint; for the Meeting-Houses were pull'd down before the Queen's Death, before there could be any Pretence

 for

for Provocation given, and in meer Wantonness, to shew their Loyalty, and give the Nation a Pledge of what they might expect, when that Church should come to take Place, which was then preach'd and mobb'd for.

The printed Order, *&c.* is another of the same Magnitude as that before concerning the Clergy. For there was no other than a Proclamation to put all Laws in Force concerning Riots, and the Insolence and continued Affronts the Government received from those Passive-Obedience Broom-stick-Men, at last procur'd an Act of Parliament, yet more severe upon that Account than any before in Force, and His Majesty never any otherwise interposed His Authority in the whole Affair. But the Game hereby was spoiled, and therefore this Treason-Monger must give it any Turn, true or false, all one, that may serve his villainous Intentions.

'That great Breach of Faith with the Pri-'soners at *Preston*'— and somewhat he says concerning the Duke of *Somerset*, in the Case of Sir *William Wyndham*, in Words we dare not repeat —'proves us under a Yoke that 'makes every Man's Life and Liberty dis-'cretionary only.' This Charge stands condemned upon Oath, by several Persons of Character and Honour, who proved, that no Promises were made them, more than what were made good; and such certainly may sooner be believed, than a Scoundrel Midnight-Traytor, who is as impudent in Falshood and Lies, as his Cause is devilish and detestable. But

But he goes on: 'Besides, several Gentlemen 'taken at *Preston*, were unwarrantably try'd 'by a Court-Martial, as Half-Pay Officers, 'and put to Death before their Friends could 'have Time to use their Interest for saving 'them, or to supply them with those Conve-'niences that are natural and needful on such 'Occasions, and would have been afforded, 'had they been tryed in the deliberate Way 'our Laws strictly require: And it's well 'known, they were not Half-Pay Officers; 'their Commissions not being renew'd with-'in Six Months after the Demise of the late 'Queen; for by the Act of Settlement, such 'as were not full of course, were not there-'fore liable to the Jurisdiction of that Court.'

This is but a trifling Complaint, and said only for the sake of Reproach; for supposing those Gentlemen he speaks of, were not then in Commission, and were not therefore triable by a Court-Martial, yet 'tis own'd they were in the Rebellion, and therefore by another Judicature must have died; so that there can be no Injustice or Cruelty in this Case, because if they had not been shot, they must have been hanged, if Justice had taken place.

'Nothing (he says) has been done with a 'more formidable Aspect, as to us, than the 'taking the Two Thirds of all Papists Estates, 'on account of some that appear'd in Arms at '*Perth* and *Preston*.' It is no new Thing, nor has it ever been arraign'd as unjust, for a Government even to banish such Persons whose

Prin-

Principles are destructive to the very Being of that Government: And 'tis well known how far those of a Papist are so, to the *English* Protestant Establishment; their Dispensations about Oaths rendering them uncapable of giving those Pledges and Tests of Obedience and Loyalty, which are to be had from others. The Government therefore would but act from that Fundamental Law of Nature, *Self-Preservation*, if they were banished the Kingdom. How then can any one complain, that there is only such an Inequality of Tax laid upon them, as may make them rather chuse to withdraw into other Countries more fit for them? and does not force them away, but only, if they will stay, lays them under Incapacities to do those Mischiefs to the State, which they have always been known to have the Will to do? And even this Burthen, which is here so much complained of, is not the Effects of any arbitrary Imposition, but done in a Legal Parliamentary Way.

'But (says he) the King does not make Religion the Reason, but declares it done for 'Rebellion.' But let this Man reflect, that the Rebellion was considered as the Effect of their Religion, and it is well known how ready they are to lay hold on all such Opportunities. But here is a further View in giving it this Turn; 'For, says he, He (the King) is not 'ignorant of there being more than Ten Pro-'testants to one Papist in those Armies; and 'therefore as our Engagement in that Affair

'was

'was much greater, we may expect to suffer 'as largely for it in Time to come; for as He 'has the same Arguments against us, He will 'use us in the same way in Time conveni-'ent.' And thus, with a little Sophistry and Quibble, has he made a Bug-bear to frighten People. The over Proportion of Protestants to Papists in the Rebellion (whether true, or not, is not much to our Purpose here) is not remarked by way of Compliment to the Protestant Religion, but to do Credit to the Rebellion, and to make us believe, that Protestants have the same Reason still, if not greater, from Apprehensions of their being used as the Papists are now. But thus far we will venture to affirm, That this Wretch will be hang'd for High-Treason, before any such Measures will be taken.

As for any Severities with Protestants who have or may be found in Rebellion, they cannot be greater than such Delinquency deserves. For in such Cases a *Roman* Catholick acts consistent with himself, and the Views his Religion and Principles give him; and this justify'd the Government's Jealousies and Treatment of them: but a Protestant to rebell against a Protestant Prince, and in Alliance with Papists to endeavour to set up a bigotted Papist in his stead, and all under Pretence of securing the Church and *English* Liberties, is not only a Solecism in Politicks, but such an execrable Attempt, that no Punishment, Cruelty it self can invent, can be equal to it. But this Fel-

low's

low's insinuating, that all Protestants may in Time feel his Majesty's Displeasure in the same manner as the Papists do now, because some were found in the Rebellion, and exclaiming against it as unjust and cruel, is as ridiculous to imagine, as it is villainous in him to insinuate.

'Fetching the *Scotch* Prisoners to *Carlisle* 'for Tryal (he says) manifestly deprives the 'Subject of his Birth-right, and gives a Power 'to the Crown of having Criminals try'd 'where-ever the King pleases; for by this In-'novation, the Subjects of *England* may be as 'well sent to *Scotland*, *Ireland*, or *Hanover* 'for Tryal in any such Case, as the *Scots* could 'be brought to *Carlisle*, which will make the 'King sole Arbiter of us, and all we enjoy.'

All this Poyson is vented, and dismal Apprehensions raised, only from an Exigency and Conveniency of State, in bringing some concern'd in the late Rebellion to Tryal; it being judged more easie to bring the Rebels to certain Places convenient for the Judges to sit, than for the Judges to travel into distant Countries after them, and try them in Places where a Jury would be hard to get of Persons not in the same Conspiracy. And if a Parliament can enact Laws providing for the publick Ease and Safety in such Cases, and has done so, with what Front can a profligate Wretch suggest therefrom any Intentions upon the Privileges and Liberties of the People? Because Justice takes place upon some Delinquents in

ways

ways prescrib'd by the Legislature, shall a Villain inflame his Neighbours into Rebellion against the chief Branch of that Authority, from Insinuations that they will all be served the same, whether they deserve it or not?

He says, 'The late League with *France* 'and *Holland*, was made against us, for at the 'Time of its being made, we were at Peace 'with all the World, nor were there at that 'Time a Prince upon Earth, that threaten'd 'Disturbance to the Government of King '*George*.' What Temper of Mind one must be in when he publishes such flagrant Untruths, is hard for an honest Man to guess. This Treason-Monger goes on without any seeming Compunction, and will vent a Lie with perfect Indifference. Is it not plain to all Mankind, that while that League here spoken of was in Agitation, a Rebellion was here encouraged under Coverts from Abroad, tho' no Power had Opinion enough of it, as to dare be in it openly; and that after the Rebellion was pretty well reduced, Measures have been concerting to renew it, and once more bring back that puny Imposter to assert his Right to these Kingdoms, by crying for them.

And thus much is even allowed in the very subsequent Paragraph, where 'tis said, that 'Late Discoveries also prove a Design in 'the King of *Sweden*, of invading us in Favour 'of the Son of the late King *James*.' How then can this *Corinthian* suggest, that the late

tripple League was made without any Necessity for it on our Behalf, and only to enable His Majesty to rule us upon severer Terms?

The sending an *English* Fleet into the *Baltick*, is impudently called a Breach of Publick Faith, when it is known that *Sweden* had committed numberless Acts of Hostilities against us, and had rifled, and detained so many of our Merchants Ships, under a Pretence of their carrying Provisions to their Enemies; that the Trade was almost ruined, and must quite have been so, had not such a Fleet been sent to protect them from the like for the future.

But the Attempt of *Sweden* upon us, which the vigilance of our Government render'd abortive, he will have to flow more from that King's Resentment, for loosing the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, than any other Cause. Indeed, says he, 'So far it may be true, that 'the King of *Sweden* may purpose Reprisals 'under the cover of that Gentleman's Name, '(the Pretender) to make his Attempts the 'more successful, but his Resentment takes 'its Rise from the Wrongs, Insults, and In-'dignities offered him, for the encrease of so-'reign Dominions; for it is a perfect Imposi-'tion, to say that the King of *Sweden* would 'plunge himself into a new War, with so pow-'erful a Nation, in Favour of another, when 'he can hardly defend himself from the many 'Enemies he is invaded by. The Cause the 'King of *Sweden* is engag'd in is his own, and

'when

'when he has received Satisfaction, it is not 'to be supposed he will regard the Cause 'of another, at a Time in which he must 'hazard his own for it.' That here he gives up the Pretender as of no weight, to justify such new Alliances, only to draw Consequences treasonable and dishonourable to the Government, from their giving just Provocations to apprehend an Attack from another Quarter. As to the Affair of *Bremen*, &c. we have justified it already, to be upon the same Foot as all Contracts whatsoever are made, and that no Property can be transferred from one to another in ways more justifiable and legal, and therefore what *Sweden* has lost upon that score, they ought to talk with *Denmark* for, and not go into Alliance with *English* Jacobites to regain it.

Afterwards it is observed, that, 'King *George* 'required a large Sum of Money from the Parliament since the Alarm from *Sweden*, to 'strengthen his Alliances; but he has declared himself free from all Apprehensions of 'Danger to His Person, or Government, from 'any Thing that *Sweden* can do; and consequently, that we have no Enemy that any 'way disquiets Him, therefore he can have 'no Occasion for greater Friendship than he 'has already made; but if He is still in fear 'of the King of *Sweden*, and that be the Reason why He should strengthen His Alliances, his foreign Dominions, that made *Sweden* His Enemy, ought to advance the Money for it.

When that Money was required of the Parliament, vast Preparations were making in all the *Swedish* Harbours, and by the Papers and Transactions of Count *Gyllemberg* here, and Baron *Gortz* in *Holland*, it was made manifest that those Preparations were for an Invasion of His Majesty's *British* Dominions. By the early Provision made, by virtue of this Grant, before the *Swedes* set out, they found a *British* Fleet at the Mouths of their Harbours, and that they were too late to succeed; that His *Britannick* Majesty had been too quick for them, and that the whole Design must be laid aside. Then it was, indeed, that His Majesty most graciously informed his Parliament of the good Effect of their Grant of Money, and that it had enabled Him so to defeat the Projects of His Enemies, that he had then nothing further to fear from them. And to all the World, but this hardened Jacobite, it is manifest, how much more Treasure, besides the Hazard of Ravage and Blood-shed, His Majesty's wise Foresight, and expeditious Equipment, has saved his Kingdoms upon that Account. For had the *Swedes* landed, and joyned our *English* Jacobites, we might have had much worse than *Dumblain* and *Preston* over again, before the publick Quiet could have been resettled. With what Front then, can this Miscreant insinuate any Contradiction herein, or any Thing that is not agreeable, with the greatest Prudence, and the highest Honour. But it is for the sake of a Consequence, which is as false as

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it is villainous, *viz.* That this Invasion was not to settle the Pretender here, but to make Reprisals upon King *George*, for having inlarged His *German* Dominions, tho' the Pretender was in the Pretence to draw the *English* Rebels into his Assistance; and therefore 'tis urged, *England* ought not to be at the Charge of arming against these Designs, but *Hanover*.

But in the same Strain it goes on, 'This 'fatal Purchase may also create a Jealousy in 'the *Emperor*, and Princes of the *Empire*, that 'may influence all *Europe*, and be attended 'with very bad Consequences to us in parti-'cular; for it cannot be pleasing to them, that 'the same Person should be King of *England* 'and Elector of *Hanover*, in strict and perpe-'tual Alliance with *Prussia*, and making daily 'Increase of his Dominions in the *Empire*, to 'the Prejudice and Terror of neighbouring 'Princes; for there ever was Regard had to 'the Ballance of the *Empire*, which they will 'never consent shall fall into the Hand of a 'King of *England*.

This is a new Turn the Enemies of His Majesty, and our Country's Happiness, have tortur'd their Brains for. Heretofore they used to sneer and grimace upon the Topick of villifying, and lessening the Credit and Power of that Family in whom the Regal Power now resides; but now on a sudden they are too great for us. The first of these was to spirit up Fools into Rebellion at home, which they have tryed to their Cost; and now the Nation's Re-

pose

pose is settled upon that Account, we are to be alarmed with Enemies from abroad, from a jealousy of his Majesty's Greatness, and a Principle of Ballance in Power. Such are the Extravagancies and Contradictions which these Workers of Darkness are drove to; with whom no Absurdity is too great, which has any probability of finding their wretched Account in it. But it is to be hoped none will give themselves any disquiet at the *Emperor*'s Jealousy of his Majesty's Power, from the Credit only of such a Midnight Voucher as we here have to do withal, who is forced to sculk in Darkness, and propagate his Treason under the same Covert as Felons break open Houses, and commit their Robberies.

One would think that a People should naturally add to their Value of a Prince, who adds to their Power and Riches; but it seems a Jacobite, as it serves his Purpose best, can revile, and propagate Motives of Rebellion, from having either too little or too much of those Qualifications. And because their Insolencies and Treasons have justly brought upon them some Instances of his Power, and they yet feel the Lash of his Vengeance, for their execrable Attempt to dethrone Him, with a Rabble of rebellious Subjects at home, under the Conduct of a shivering, weeping Hero, they are now for calling in all the Powers upon Earth to their Help, under the ridiculous Pretence of his growing too big for them all, in Time; and of his being able to extend his Dominion at Pleasure. A strange Art is this, that these

People

People are Masters of, for with equal Dexterity can they sink Power into Contempt, or raise Tyranny out of a Legal Authority; and with equal Skill can they sink a mighty Prince into a Country Farmer, or raise a *Nero* out of a *limited* Monarch; *limited* by all the Ties the wisest of Nations can make for their own Security, but much more *so*, by his religious Regard to publick Faith, and an inexpressible Firmness in the Pursuit of Justice and true Honour.

But herein, as before observed, the Forgery is made only to support a villainous Consequence. 'Besides, whatever Land Force 'shall be kept up, or Shipping fitted out, 'through Fears given by the King of *Sweden*, 'the foreign Dominions ought to pay the 'whole Expence, since it will be occasioned 'in their Defence; and the Act of Limitation 'has particularly provided, That the *British* 'Nation shall not suffer in its Wealth, Power, 'and Trade, in their Defence, *&c.* But to 'save those Dominions, and put the whole 'Burthen of the War upon us, it would be 'perswaded us, That *Sweden* acts not for it 'self, but one whom they will have *England* only to be concern'd against, and thereby make 'this Nation a Principal, and sole Manager 'of a War, it has no Concern in, as to it self.

But be it once again told this Engine of Mischief, That His Majesty's Possession of those Dutchies, is not any where made a Pretence of any Enemy, or a Ground for Jealousy amongst any of His Allies. And he may de-

depend upon it, That with all People of Consideration it will be look'd upon only as a treasonable Decoy. When His Majesty likewise asks any Thing of an *English* Parliament for the Maintainance or Defence of such Acquisitions, then will it be Time enough to raise this Clamour, of supporting them with *English* Money. Certainly, this Man thinks the People so wretchedly weak and foolish as to be made believe, The King himself is the only Person through whose Hand the publick Money passes, and that what the Parliament gives, is sunk at Pleasure, without any Account, or ever knowing what becomes of it afterwards: Whereas is it not Fact, That not one Farthing of the Nation's Money can be laid out, but the Givers must and will have an Account for what, whensoever they think fit to call for it? And that this is done almost every Sessions of Parliament is known to all, who are in the least acquainted with the Affairs of their own Country. But it is manifest, That these treasonable Practices and Suggestions are not expected to take Place, only upon the Dregs and Rabble of the Nation, who may thereby be stirred up into new Outrages: And that this hellish Forgery, which has not, nor cannot have any Foundation in Truth, is promoted only to draw weak People from their Affection and Allegiance, from the best of Kings, and the justest Administration in the World, and bring thereby some more Knaves and Traytors to the Gallows.

'If,

'If a War be enter'd into in Defence of the 'Forreign Dominions, there are but two expe-'dients left to prevent the utter Ruin of this 'Unfortunate Nation.'

Here this Wretch impoſes upon us an Improbability, if not an Impoſſibility, for the ſake of his Expedients. For as yet there is no manner of appearance towards a War upon that Account, nor no uneaſineſs any where about it, except with the King of *Sweden*, who requires no great regard to make him otherwiſe. Such a Suppoſition therefore is Chimerical, for were there any probability of Forreign Forces riſing to diſpute that Point with his Majeſty, this Man himſelf knows the Impoſſibility of defending it with *Engliſh* Men, or Money, without conſent of Parliament, were it wanted; which is alſo very unlikely, becauſe that Power, Forreign to us, which acquir'd thoſe Dominions, without our help, is alſo able to defend them. The Expedients are not to be mention'd; many have been already Hang'd for attempting them. And they may be gueſſed at by the following.

'We have nothing againſt that Gentleman 'but his Religion, which he may quit upon 'ſuch Arguments, as may be uſed againſt it, 'for the queſtion has not yet been put to him.'

One would not think any Perſon could have ſo ill an Opinion of the Senſe of this Nation, who have ſo often been upon the Brink of Ruin, by the abominable and de-

ceitful Practices of Persons of that Faith, when so tempting a Bait as Dominion comes in their way; and it is amazing that any Front will attempt such an Imposition upon us, that cannot produce an Instance of a Person in Power of that Principle, that had any more regard to his word, with a Protestant, than a Vapor; and are not our Annalls shamefully stained, with their Perfidiousness? and have we not now a very remarkable Pillar in the City, that too Legibly bears the Inscription of their Barbarity. But pray how comes it about that the Conversion of a Bigot, and one weak in natural Endowments, can be so easily given into, by the same Persons who have lately in a most Inhumane manner Baited one almost to Death, for pretending thereto, without any visible Temptation to impose upon us? why, truly because they Pine for the former to be their King, and hate the latter for being in the Friendship of a pious Bishop, who is in a contrary Interest. His Father's Misfortunes for attempting to impose his Religion upon us, deterring him from falling into the same Measures, is a *Cob-Webb* that no *Englishman* will trust to, especially when he considers but in the close of the last Reign, when the *Pretenders* Interest took life, how *High-Church* flourished, and how strong, even then, we began to smell of the *Crucifix*.

But on a sudden, our Protestant Hereditary Right-Man turns short upon us, with another

another pretty Reason, why this Vicegerent of *Rome* is kept out, not for his Religion, forsooth, in Reality, but because of a Jealousy of too great a Power in the Crown, from one so dear to us by Birth and Paternal Vertues, and therefore that the Revolutionists perferr'd one whom he calls an Elective King, might be a good Policy to secure the Priviledges of the People, who would hold them faster under one they did not so well Love; and from hence 'tis argued, because his present Majesty, is in Possession of as much Power as created a Jealousy of him, it would be best to change again, to prevent its growing greater. The Birth and Paternal Vertues of that Person, supposing his Legitimacy, were indeed good Reasons long ago for keeping him out, and 'tis hoped will always be so; and that the *British* Nation will always shew their Fondness for him, by keeping him where he is, and admiring his Paternal Vertues at a distance, having neither Right nor Merit to Rule over a brave and free People.

Then this Treason-Munger to fill up the Measure of his Iniquities and Falsehoods, winds up ——' A Torrent of Calamities have ' broke in upon us since the Queen's decease.— ' A new War threaten'd, Debts encrease, Fac- ' tions multiply, and Miseries seom unlimited. But we know of no such Calamities, unless resettling the Peace, and retrieving the Honour of our Country be so; the Kingdom was then indeed in violent pursuit of a Chimera,

upon

upon the Ruins of all that was Substantially good, and was for raising a Church to the Destruction of the State, which was to have been propagated by Flame, but has since indeed had the Calamity to dye in *Smoak*; and no other have we to complain of. As for his *Debts, Factions*, and *Miseries unlimited*, when he was in the Cry, the late Storm in the Northern Seas, the Magazine blowing up at *Barcelona*, and the War in *Hungary* might also have been as justly and as reasonably placed to the Account. Indeed there is one Faction, if he will have it so, greatly increased since, and that is such as are for preferring Truth and Sincerity, to Tricks and Falsehoods; Religion to Superstition and Bigottry; Liberty to Slavery, and the generous Government of a Family, that is the Glory and Pride of the Protestant World, to the Ecclesiastical Whips and Lashes of a Puny Bigot, who is the Contempt and Scorn of Mankind.

The *Letter to the Army and People of England*, is out of the same Mint; and has nothing worth our particular Notice; we shall leave them therefore together as Instances, how well those Wretches have deserved the Mercies that have been shew'd, when as soon as they are set free from the demands of Justice, run into those very Crimes, by which, before, they had forfeited their Lives.

FINIS.